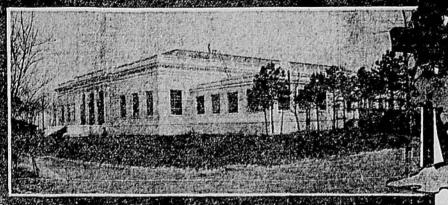
WINQUE HOMES EDES SPECIALIEX HBITS BY





selves to better things, in order that their children may start on a higher plane, all of which tends to better the individual, and, through him, the na-

individual, and, through him, the nations.

Along the lines set forth under the head of of "special education," all institutions, such as summer schools and chautauquas, are exploited. Much of the work in this division might be termed general work, inasmuch as in the regular school courses the whole educational field is covered, but as the summer schools and chautauquas are mapped out each year with reference to some special line of study—the branches studied during the several years completing the whole—they are put under the head of "special education."

nut under the head of "special education."

Then follow the military schools and colleges, the strict discipline being considered with the scientific, literary or industrial lines of study; their relations and interrelations.

Likewise in this department the art schools are listed, and to many their exhibits should be of the greatest interest. First, of course, the several systems of drawing, painting, designing, wood and plaster work, etc., are fully shown, together with text-books, models, tools and all other necessary appliances.

As the naked word "arts" is capa-

pHances.

As the naked word "arts" is capable of covering a multitude of branches, the display of this department is comprehensive and varied Numerous sketches—free-hand and otherwise—will be included under "drawing." Work in color will have a like variety, while the studies in plaster may well be innumerable.

Education of Defectives

It is in the branch of care and education of the blind, deaf and feeble-minded, that the greatest progress has been made in recent years, and the work done along these lines receives the most flattering attention.

The different systems of instruction of the afficied are demonstrated, with exhibits of books imprinted according to the several methods used for the blind.

blind.

Then, most wonderful of all, it is shown how the deaf, dumb and blind can be taught to read—by the touch system—and write, thus enabling them to converse with each othes, and keep up—thanks to their magazines and papers—with what is going on in the world in which they live, but of which they are not a part.

Education of the Races.

WORLD'S PROGRESS

What Has Been Done in Education Is Criterion of Nation's

Civilization.

BUILDING SPECIAL

This Is Located in Middle of the Grounds, Demonstating Importance Attached to It.

attention, concentration and appliation is brought out.
Then will follow the elementary or

Then will follow the elementary or rammar schools, where the first real, onsistent study is done. The organi-ation of these schools is especially onsidered, together with school sup-ort and legislation.

Secondary Education.

Secondary Education.

In this department, as in the foreroing, the training of teachers is coninued, though, of course, on much
ronder lines, fitting them rather for
he handling of high school and acadmy children, or students, as they
hould now be called.

This likewise includes the manual
raining branches, many of which are
rractically new in this country, and
he commercial high schools and busiless courses in bookkeeping, stenograiby, etc.

Higher Education.

Under this head come all lines of sollege and university work, techniall schools, professional studies, and inaily, library science. In connection with college and university work, the raining and experience of the professors will receive primary consideration.

rith college and university work, the raining and experience of the profosors will receive primary consideration.

Then the methods are exploited, with pecial lines of text-books, in the sevral subjects, the planning of the curiculum, the B. A., M. A., Ph. D. courses apped out and the professional degrees fixed as the objective points of pecial study in their several departients.

In connection with the library scince branch, the various systems of ataloguing and classification will be hown. The most approved methods of efference and index ticket-making is xplained by the exhibits, which show he index slips in all stages of their asking. Then library organization is emonstrated, with work in the valous departments: reference, history, bliography.

Under the head of special education, he trade and industrial lines are taken p. Most of these are recent innovations in the United States, and are yet at their infrancy, though growing daily n popular favor.

Business and commercial schools are onsidered in this department, and the ull system of business colleges existency in the content of organization and peration.

Next the correspondence schools, with later, millions of nucles of the content of the point.

he standpoint of organization and peration.

Next the correspondence schools with heir millions of pupils all over the yorld, are considered. Correspondence schools have been before the public carcely more than a decade, yet their rock has been carness and far-reach than the public than the public carcely more than a decade, yet their rock has been carness and far-reach following problems of the megroes and the megroes and the the public than the public than the public carcely more than a decade, yet their the ducation of the education of the young man who can point with the year than the year than the public than the year than th





ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS QUARTERS

together, one of three things is inevitable: One race is utterly externinated, one is held in bondage by the
other, or the two intermingle into one
people—one nationality. There are no
exceptions to this law.

This is being demonstrated to-day
by the American Indian. This people
is slowly dying out, being now practically confined in their narrow reserves,
and the day is not far distant when
the far-farmed red man will be a thing
of legend and history only. Their
young men are being educated at the
best colleges and universities in the
country, but the extinction of the races
seems preordained.

This decay has been decidedly checked, however, by educational influences,
and to these "Influences" special attontion ig directed.

This proposition when applied to the
negroes in the United States has given
rise to more than one heated debate,
and has finally resolved itself into
the many-sided "negro question," regarding
which every section has different and
incidentally, the "only correct" views.

It has been demonstrated that the
white race is not to hold the other in
servitude; that the two races are individually separated by unsurmount
able obstacles in the form of race prejudices is an undisputed fact. That the
mental work being done by the hundreds
of stations scattered broadens tower the
United States may on
each content of the day
is made and close-guarded secrets discovered and
close-guarded secrets discovered and
close-guarded secrets discovered and
close-guarded secrets discovered and
close-guarded secrets discovered and
close-guarded secrets discovered and
close-guarded secrets discovered and
close-guarded secrets discovered and
close-guarded secrets discovered and
close-guarded secrets discovered and
close-guarded secrets discovered and
close-guarded secrets discovered and
close-guarded secrets discovered and
close-guarded secrets discovered and
close-guarded secrets discovered and
agriculturists, truckers and agriculturists, truckers and agriculturists, truckers and agriculturists, truckers

School Books and Equipment.

School Books and Equipment.

In this department of the general subject come the texts, and different systems of instructions. Models and drawings of schools are displayed, as under the head of "elementary educacation," but as the models, under this more advanced head, include all grades of the school, from the kindergarten to the university, the exhibits are naturally more comprehensive.

School architecture, furniture and general appliances exercise a decided influence over the mind of the student, and have been recognized as one of the most potent factors, in an indirect way, of education.

Upon these are founded what is termed the "atmosphere" of the institution, which, in turn, begets enthusiasm, leading to interest in the work, application and success. These are bound up in the pregnant term "Alma Mater," so dear to every college man, who, knowing what it means to him, imagines with wonder the tuter blankness of the life and ideals of the young man who can point with such words to no institution, college or Agricultural Education.

VIRGINIA ARCHITECTURE

trom afar,
The Georgia bullding is a represent. at loa of "Bulloch Hall" at Rosewell, Georgia, "Bulloch Hall" at Rosewell, Georgia, "Bulloch Hall" at Rosewell, Georgia, "Bulloch, mother of President Rosevelt, and here she was married to the President's father. The reproduction of this building typlices several periods in the history of the Empire State of the South. The bullod of the house, was the second governor of Georgia; Archibald Bulloch, the President's uncle, was a Captain in the Confederate navy, and his brother James, was an officer in Lee's army, The President will deliver the address of declication of this building will be furnished by the leading cities of the South. The velve rooms of this building will be furnished by the leading cities of the Suth. The welve rooms of the South." The welve rooms of the South. The welve rooms of the South." The twelve rooms of the South. The building will be furnished by the leading cities of the State, including Atlanta, Savannah, Columbia, Macon, Valdosta, Wayeross, Stateshoro, Albany and Cordelo.

North Carolina has one of the pret-

STATE DAYS AT THE EXPOSITION

June 11th-District of Columbia Day. June 12th-Virginia Day. June 28th-South Carolina Day. July 2d-West Virginia Day, July 6th-Kentucky Day.

July 6th—Kentucky Day,
July 9th—Illinois Day,
August 8th—Ohlo Day,
August 15th—North Carolina Day,
August 22d—Louislana Day,
September 5th—Massachusetts Day,
September 10th—Rhode Island Day,
September 12th—Maryland and Baljuare, Day,

imore Day. September 18th-Vermont Day. September 13th—Vermont Day, September 21st—Missouri Day, September 25th—Florida Day, October 3d—New Jersey Day, October 4th—Pennsylvania Day, October 19th—Connecticut Day,

tiest buildings at the exposition. It is

tlest buildings at the exposition. It is of large Colonial design, with immense columns and porches, and is constructed of North Carolina yellow pine. The appropriation of this State was \$55, 600 for building and exhibit. Mrs. George anderbilt, of Biltmore, will furnish one of the rooms of this building, and the White Furniture Company, of Mebane another.

Delaware, the litt'e "Diamond State." is creeting a building of Colonial hiproofed design, with a parquet gallery running around both interior and exterior, the Delaware coat of arms over the doorway and the word "Delaware" inpressed upon the side wall. With Colonial porches, old-time coraless and immense brick chimmeys at each end of the building, it will be an exceedingly attractive and creditable building. Now Jersey has one, of the most aritistic of buildings, a representation of General Washington's headquarters at Morristown. The building is a stately structure, of pure Colonial type of architecture, \$3x33 feet in size, and its facade presents a beautiful Colonial picture. It will be used for headquarters for New Jersey visitors and for the holding of social and other events.

the tower will be illuminated by rows of electric lights. Two clusters of lights surmount the front terrace, while from the posts and brackets there are additional clusters of lights in abundance.

Carroll House.

Carroll House.

Maryland reproduced as her building at the Jamestown Exposition the home of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. Carroll was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and survived all the others by half a dozen years. One room of the building is a replica of the old Senate chamber at Annapolis, where Washington resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the army. In addition to the State building the city of Baltímore has erected a "House of Welcome" of Colonial design, two stories in height and with sixty feet front. Massachusetts has attempted a reproduction of the old State House as it stands at the head of State Street, Boston, and in this they have succeeded remarkably well. The structure is one of the most interesting and quaint in the group of State buildings. The first story is given over to the entrance and exhibition halls, the circular staircase hall, the old stairway being reproduced faithfully; the commission's offices, curator's room, lavatories, etc. The main feature of the second story is an exact reproduction of the famous old council chamber where James Oils warred against writs of assistance, and the representative's hall, the seen of so many striring events.

Connecticut has reproduced a beautiful building, with a plan substantial dy that of the famous lienjamin Talmage home at Litchiteld, the architecture being closely followed, but the interior has been altered slightly to conform to modern ideas. The Talmage home was the first Colonial mansion creeted in Connecticut. The owner was a valued member of General Washington's staff, and was instructed with the execution of Major Andre, the British spy, and in this house were planned many of the successful campalgas of the Revolution,

The Rhode Island Building is elaborate in design and distinguished in appearance, being a replica of the first capitat of that State, and it is a great credit to the little State, which is tinguished by being the first for which are appearance, being a replica of the first for which in

it with pride as being representative of the interests of North Dakota at

of the interests of North Dakota at this great exposition.

Michigan will have a building, and Alabama, Arkansas and Tennesseo have made appropriations; and Florida. Oklahoma, California, Utah, Kansas, and, in fact, nearly every State, will likewise be represented by exhibits.

Louislant has one of the best possible locations for her State building, the view being unsurpassed. The structure is 26 x 59 feet in size, two stories in height, and of Colonial architecture. It has a fifteen foot gallery in front with eight columns, and a similar gallery on the side. The front of the building is almost entirely of grass, so provided that on storny days visitors may remain in the reception rooms and view the harbor. Maryland reproduced as her building

the reception rooms and view the harbor.

Among the many special buildings of the exposition may be mentioned the exhibit buildings erected by the Grand Trunk Railway; the Baldwin Locomotive Works; the American Locomotive Works; the John Deers Plow Company; Presbyterlans of Virginia; Baptists of America; Disciples of Christ; Baltimore "House of Welcome"; Richmend Virginia Corn Mill; The "101 Ranch" Philipine Village; Daughters of American Revolution; Traveiers Protective Association, etc. Among the large special buildings is the inside Inn, which has accommodations for three thousand guests.

The buildings of the "Warpath" consist of cycloramas for the production of the battles of Manassas, Gettysburg, the Monitor and Merrimac engagement and the Destruction of San Francisco. Other constructions are the Baby Incubator, Olde Jamestown, Swiss Village, Colonial Virginia, Lee and His Generals, Tours of the World, Zoo Building, Streets of Seville, Streets of Cairo, Temple of Mirth, etc.

Roses, Cut Flowers and Designs.

HAMMOND Florist,

109 East Broad Street. Largest Stock.